

Conservative State Convention.

We hope the people in this section of the State will not forget that it is proposed to hold a Convention of the Conservative party at Raleigh, on the 11th of December. Several counties have already held meetings and appointed delegates. Others will do so, and the meeting of the Convention seems certain. The time is not distant, and steps should be immediately taken in all the counties to be represented by their ablest and best citizens. Regardless of the issue of the election now in progress, the Convention will be the most important ever assembled. From the want of efficient organization, the Conservative party—the whites of Virginia and Arkansas have been defeated by the negroes, and the same thing may be true in North Carolina.

The apathy of our people, which has been the cause of Radical successes in some of the Southern States, has been promoted by a want of confidence in the ability of the Conservatives, North and South, to defeat Radicalism, if not a positive fear of the success of the revolutionary and agrarian schemes of that party. Itinerant lecturers, Bureau employes, patriotic candidates, paid correspondents and innuendo editors, have been threatening our people with the wrath of Congress, should they refuse to accept the Reconstruction Acts, and vote for the advantages of negro ignorance. Our people, distrustful of any relief, disgusted with all political strife, have, in a great measure, grown indifferent as to the purposes of Radicalism, and shrink from the base means and disgraceful tools employed to attain them.

Now, however, that the Northern people have spoken, and condemned the Radical negro supremacy schemes—having proclaimed that this is a white man's government, that while protection and freedom shall be extended to all, and that its destiny, like the establishment and maintenance of the Union, shall be under the control of the whites, it is due then that we should arouse ourselves and take the organized hand of friendship offered us. We must organize a party in full fellowship and sympathy with the constitutional men of the North.

It is also necessary for the welfare of our local interests that we should organize and support a Conservative party. Important elections must take place before the people of the country can sweep away the iniquities which Radical misrule has engrained in the legislation of Congress. Though we honestly believe our grievances would be temporary, they would be serious, and to prevent present harm and future danger we should assemble together in order to consolidate our strength. The work is of such importance as must certainly enlist the sympathies and aid of all who desire the future peace and prosperity of the State and country, and the defeat of a party which is using the ignorant and prejudiced negroes to subvert everything dear and sacred to the Southern people—to inaugurate a war of races and plunge the country into anarchy or despotism. Let us meet together peacefully, calmly, but earnestly. Raising above mere party measures and party movements, all efforts should be directed to an honorable and permanent reconstruction of the Union and reconciliation of the sections, and to the peace and welfare and prosperity of North Carolina.

A Radical Paper on the Radical Victories in the South.

The Chicago Tribune makes some comments on the recent elections in the Southern States, which are worthy of consideration by several classes of Southern people. We copy as follows:

"The radicals, that is to say the negroes, as they make up more than four-fifths of the rank and file of the party, are triumphant. The next thing in order is, if we may credit the Southern papers, a war of races, in which the blacks will be exterminated. We do not believe that the threatened war will occur."

Nevertheless, very serious, perplexing, and possibly disastrous consequences may follow. The ill-timed and unnecessary action of the blacks in banding so closely together for a political purpose, and the sudden and unexpected display of whites in permitting that purpose to be only partially executed.

What we have now to fear is not a war in which the sword and cannon will be leveled, nor a general and successful insurrection of the blacks, but a war of races, in which the blacks will be exterminated. We do not believe that the threatened war will occur."

If the contingency which we are led to fear, does occur, and the action of the authorized Convention in the South is a departure from the principles of the Reconstruction Acts, and their action will be undone. African slavery was not overthrown that slavery of the white man might be established on its ruins.

It would seem that if the negroes of the South were not over anxious to be misled by the Northern men among them, that they would pay some heed to the voice of those remaining at home. Such sentiments as the above, from one of the leading Radical organs of the North, are full of meaning, and the very fears here expressed have found at the ballot-box earnest and forcible endorsement.

"Under the lead of bad men of our own color," the blacks are making legitimate and illegitimate use of their power, and but for the timely intervention of the North, the whites must inevitably be driven from the Southern States, or endure the oppressions of the negroes, or end them by a conflict of races, which seems to be invited and may become absolutely necessary."

These troubles have been brought upon us by the Radical party, and their continued endorsement and support by them is fast undermining their strength, and the reactionary tide of Conservative Democracy is sweeping them away. Bad men may revel in temporary power conferred by black suffrage, but their own party

friends at the North give them timely warning that such iniquities shall not continue. The hand-writing is on the wall, and the Radical party is doomed. Its own excesses, the conduct which it has encouraged among the blacks, have secured its early and permanent defeat.

The Election.
When this article is read the election for Convention and Delegates will have been completed. With a large portion of the Conservatives, openly advocating the call of a Convention, and a majority of the organs of the party also favoring it, we have never expected that the Convention could be defeated; in fact, we have been long satisfied that the decision at the ballot-box would be favorable to the call, and we have opposed it upon principle, and not from any hope to defeat it. We believe now that it would be better for North Carolina had her people refused to call a Convention. The example of Alabama teaches what we may expect from a Radical body—a Conservative Convention will amount to a nullity in the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. We can see no fate different from that of Tennessee for any State accepting the terms offered for our re-admission into the Union.

Having nothing to hope for in early reconstruction, and much to expect in delay, we believed that this coveted time could be best and safest attained in the defeat of a Convention. Should that body be under the control of the Conservatives, we can hope for nothing except a postponement of reunion, and by a means possibly more irritating than the other. We have, therefore, done what we could to defeat the Convention, and only regret that the Conservatives of the State could not agree upon this issue. We have not made it the leading question in the election, not so much that we were not most hostile to it, but from the fear of jeopardizing the success of Conservative candidates in counties where the whites predominated. The very fact that there was a division in our ranks upon this issue, was a satisfactory reason to us why we should not risk the entire result upon it. In every instance we have urged our people to support Conservative candidates, whatever position they may have taken upon the question of Convention, but have earnestly and honestly urged all to vote against the call.

But a few days must elapse before the complexion of the Convention will be ascertained. We believe it will be found that a majority of Conservative delegates are elected. We truly hope such is the case. We may then be saved from much of the humiliation and disaster which is in store for our Southern sisters, and, safe upon the brink of the chasm into which they have been cast, we can contemplate the dangers from which we have been preserved. Should, however, our conjectures be erroneous, which can only be possible, we think, from the indifference of the whites, we are satisfied that any objectionable or hurtful change in the fundamental law of the State can be prevented when the Constitution is submitted to the people. Its importance, the manifest and early application, the immediate and positive concern of all, will arouse the people of North Carolina to such action as never has yet been witnessed in the political history of the State.

With this election ends, we trust, all differences and divisions among the Conservatives. We are satisfied that all unselfish and patriotic men can now agree upon a common course of action. The elections at the North have adopted a platform for us, and upon it we should fight out this battle of reconstruction. We must not, from motives of policy or compromise, give up our principles. If all who call themselves Conservatives cannot go with us, let them drift into the sewer of Radicalism, and be buried in the filth and corruption which that party has created, and in which it will soon be entombed. We much prefer present defeat to secure an uncertain and undesirable success by hurtful compromises. We have a grave and important duty to perform, and we must meet it boldly and honestly.

Oppression and Outrage.

In view of the fact that the pollholders in the several precincts in this county, with few if any exceptions, are the creatures and agents of the Republican party, it was to be expected that some oppression would be exercised towards, or some fraud practiced upon, those of the people who are disposed to be true to their interests and to vote on the side of principle and the Conservative party. Two of the most respectable citizens in this county, Mr. Richard Beasley and another gentleman whose name we have forgotten, were denied the privilege of voting at Whiskey Creek, in Masonboro Sound precinct, Tuesday, for no other reason than that they declared their intention to vote the Conservative ticket. Both of these gentlemen are qualified voters, having each conformed to the registration requirement. The men by whom they were denied are the two white pollholders in that precinct, one John Orrell and ——— Stallings. Mr. Beasley and his friend came to this city and promptly reported the outrage practiced upon them, and further stated that all white men in their precinct were denied the right to vote unless they voted the Radical ticket. Shall such an outrage and oppression be permitted to go unpunished? Rather let our fairly-disposed Post-Commander remove these dishonest pollholders and Radical minions, and place impartial, honestly-disposed and conscientious men in their stead, men who have some idea of the responsibilities of their position, the obligations of an oath, and a more thorough appreciation of justice and right.

Our Washington Correspondence.

We publish this morning a letter from Washington City of more than usual interest. It is our desire and hope to be able to secure the services of a reliable and intelligent correspondent during the important session of Congress about to assemble. We trust in a few days to make the announcement, but as yet are unable to do so. At least our readers will be kept acquainted with all matters of interest and importance at the National Capital.

County Convention.

In view of the probable assemblage of a Conservative State Convention at Raleigh on the 11th of December, and its certain meeting at that or some early date, we propose that there shall be a meeting of the Conservative citizens of New Hanover, in this city during the week of the Criminal Court, which is the first week in December. The Court begins its session upon Monday, December 23, and we should think Monday night or Tuesday would be a convenient time, at which more of the country people would be present. We hope, therefore, we shall have a favorable response to this suggestion. Let us arouse ourselves and our neighbors from the indifference which may be destructive of our dearest rights, and upon which our present welfare and future prosperity may be wrecked.

The Calamity of Tortola.

The telegram reported the destruction of one thousand lives on the island of "Tortola," by a great storm which submerged a part of it. The New York papers have reported that the loss of life reached the enormous amount of ten thousand. If this be correct, then it is the greatest loss of life by a visitation of the kind that has occurred in our day. Tortola is one of the virgin islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, lat. 18 degrees 27 minutes north, 62 degrees, 35 minutes 45 seconds west, between St. John and Virgin Gorda. It is about twelve miles by three or four in dimension—its population in 1838, 7,731; of whom 3,192 were blacks. It consists of a range of hills rising in some places to the height of 1,620 feet, and encircling a spacious harbor or basin. There is but one valley of any consequence on the island. The town of Tortola is on the west side of the harbor, at the foot of the hills, which rise so close behind it that many of the houses are built upon the sea mark. In 1857 the exports of cotton, sugar and rum amounted to £24,729.

The population may have reached by this time ten thousand, but not much, if at all, over that sum. We hardly suppose it possible that the whole could have been engulfed by the late dreadful flood, as the island is traversed by such an elevated range of hills, to which the people could retreat for safety. One thousand souls are quite enough to be swallowed up at a time and make a calamity of fearful magnitude. The storm appears to have been the most violent and destructive which has occurred within the recollection of any one. On very many islands large numbers of people perished, and the loss of property is unexampled in the West Indies, whose islands have been so frequently the victims of calamity from storms and convulsions peculiar to their locality.

General Sherman.

We publish on the third page this morning an extract from the speech delivered by Major General W. T. SHERMAN, at St. Louis, before the Society of the Army of Tennessee. We give only such portions of it as refer to political matters. He makes no reference to the causes of the present political troubles, but proceeds with great clearness and ability to the expression of sentiments in strong contrast with the bitter sectional partisanship which we hear from most of "parlor knights"—bold in words, but not in deeds—whom he very properly rebukes.

While it could not be expected that the Southern people could agree in all that General SHERMAN says, there is much which will be read with pleasure, and such sentiments coming from such a source will do much to reconcile the people of the two sections, without which the war is a failure, and the Government worthless.

As a prospective candidate for the Presidency, the utterances of General SHERMAN become important. His speeches and letters, as in fact the sentiments of all the prominent men named in connection with the Presidential canvass, will be watched with great interest by the people. In this speech General SHERMAN may be considered as laying the first plank in his platform.

Military Order.

We are indebted to Col. FRANK for a copy of the following order, recently issued from District Headquarters, with regard to the obstruction of Railroad tracks:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, GENERAL ORDERS, N. C., NOV. 17, 1867.

To Prevent Obstruction of Railroads.

If any person, with intent to obstruct, stop, hinder, delay, or to delay the cars traveling on any road, or to stop, hinder, or delay the passengers or others passing over the same, shall wilfully and maliciously obstruct, stop, hinder, or delay, or near any railroad track, or shall wilfully and maliciously destroy, injure or remove the roadbed, or any part thereof, or any rail, tie, or other part of the fixture appurtenant to or constituting or supporting any portion of the track of such railroad, and shall wilfully and maliciously do any other thing with like intent, or shall wilfully and maliciously injure the road-bed, or the fixtures appurtenant, or any part thereof, or any other intent whatsoever, each person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a military commission or other court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or not less than two hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years, nor less than six months; and shall be committed to jail until he shall give good behavior, for a space of time not less than three nor more than five years. And if it shall happen that, by reason of the commission of the offenses aforesaid, or any of them, any engine or car shall be delayed from its route, or shall be stopped, hindered, or delayed, so that any person thereby be instantly killed, or so wounded or hurt as to die therefrom within six calendar months thereafter, the party so offending, his counselors, aiders, and abettors, on conviction thereof before a military commission, shall suffer death; and any person shall thereby be named or be disabled in the use of any limb or member, then, and in every such case such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, suffer fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

By Command of Bvt. Major General E. B. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZAREL,

Adj. Genl.,

Act. Asst. Adj. Genl.

For Party Purposes.

"We are gratified to state that at the late Republican Convention in Richmond, Col. BRIDGES took an active part, aiding in the nomination of the ticket and pledging himself to manhood and courage." We welcome all such men into the Republican ranks. — Raleigh Standard.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

A former occasion, acknowledged that he lied upon Governor GRAHAM for "party purposes." He repeats the experiment upon Colonel JOHN L. BRIDGES. Then for the Democratic, now for the Radical, party.

We publish the above falsehood merely to place it where the gentleman so grossly misrepresented could see and thus deny it. The object of the Standard, in giving

publicity to such a statement upon the eve of the election, is very transparent. Without talent or respectability in its party in the State, it wished to manufacture some for the election day. Of course, both the falsehood of styling the meeting a "Republican Convention," and classing Col. BRIDGES as a Republican, will be immediately and promptly denounced by all parties interested, but the object of the paper is attained. The influence of such names as Col. BRIDGES and Down, and Dr. BAKER, it is thought, would have some good result in securing the support of gentlemen in other portions of the State. We are certain that none of them will touch the "nuclear thing"; they can possibly have nothing to do with a party, the only object of which seems to be to foist upon the people of the South unknown strangers through the ignorance and prejudices of the negroes. We expect a proper denunciation of this base falsehood.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1867.

To the Journal:—In this age of rapid thought, expression and action, when "one decade of time," as Jefferson Davis remarked to a friend at Fortress Monroe, "is more than one hundred years of former ages," the faithful historian of passing events confers a positive boon upon those whose means and situation preclude them from personal knowledge of the same as they occur. Readers of newspapers cannot appreciate too highly the energy, enterprise and tact which secures for them at home and abroad an early transcript of important and interesting events; and while it is hardly within the province of a correspondent to make reflections upon, or draw conclusions from, the news, it is also true that opinions of his constituents a part of the news; for, as a general thing, they are based upon information obtained from men who share in the direction and control of national affairs. In my letters to the Journal the politics of the country will receive special care and attention. Readers may rest assured that in no case will they be misled in forming a correct estimate of the power and strength of the great conservative organization at the North, and the extent to which that organization may be trusted in securing to the people of the South their just constitutional rights and their early assumption of a normal status in the Union. In 1817 Canute, King of England, Denmark and Sweden, was treated by his Courtiers as if nothing was beyond his power. At that time he was in the zenith of his glory as a monarch. Being at Southampton one day, he seated himself by the shore of the sea when the tide was rising, and in a loud voice commanded the waves to retire. In the evening he sent a messenger to his submission, but as the sea began to wash him with its waves, he rebuked his flatterers by observing, "There is only one Omnipotent Being who can say to the ocean, 'Thou shalt thou go and no farther.'"

In like manner that malefic spirit, Radicalism, has rebuked its followers and flatterers. It has taught them that it is not the absolute master of the American people, and that the time has come when its influence must in a great measure cease. The most interesting topic of discussion in Washington today is the question of Lieutenant-General Wm. T. Sherman made at St. Louis on the 13th inst. In this speech Gen. Sherman shines in the triple character of politician, legislator and warrior. In majestic thought and utterance it revives the memory of Webster and Calhoun; in its eloquent denunciation of the silver-tongued Everett and Clay; and in its practical force and suggestion we are reminded of Marcy, Wright and Benton. Assuming, in this speech, that slavery was the cause of the war, he fixes a large share of its responsibility upon both Old and New England, and says that the "great North," who shared in the original causes, and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural penalties." He then quotes Dr. Draper: "Guiltily, then, both as a nation and as a people, we have each other with mutual extermination, but bear our punishment with humility." He then draws a mournful picture of the ruin, desolation and mourning at the South, and says: "Now that slavery is gone, he would trust our national destiny again to those great old nations, England, France and Germany, through the long, tedious process of colonization," up to its present position. He would revise the system which was revealed in Judea. He entreated the South not to "cling to the dead past, and shut their eyes to the coming future."

If a military man is selected as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, in all human probability Sherman will be the man. When George Peabody was in this country, it will be recollected that he nominated Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for President. The nomination was a failure, and Sherman was elected. It would be, to elect him to that office, a long step towards a return to the "purer and better days of the Republic."

Ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, is engaged in the primary work of holding grand Conventions in the City of New York, on the 22d of February next, of all the "late prisoners in the Lincoln Bastilles." In a letter of the 14th inst., addressed to Frederick A. Aiken, Esq., of this city, Mr. Wall says: "The main object of the Convention will be to secure from each delegate a plain and concise narrative of his individual case, to be collected in a volume. Next, to lay down a platform of principles in reference to the true character of a republican form of government, and as to the nature of those absolute rights belonging to the citizens, with which no governments have any right to be largely interfered." This Convention will be an important one. In it some terrible blows will be leveled at Mr. Seward.

Congress is so near its opening that it seems hardly worth while to speculate upon its action. As its course of legislation is developed it will be proper to participate in final action. At present there is as much conflict of opinion on the subject as there is concerning the politics of Gen. Grant—the very spirit of politicians and of generals, for that matter, so far as destroying lives would afford a comparison. The next six months will embrace a period of vast interest to the South; they will be largely affected by the course Congress will take. Authoritative information on this point will be of the greatest advantage, and inasmuch as the JOURNAL will be in direct communication with correct sources of information here, its friends ought to take special notice of its extensive increase in circulation among the masses. In addition to this, these letters will contain a lively resume of the current and interesting gossip, with descriptions of leading men, and such gatherings as interest the general reader. Very truly yours, CHROMWELL.

Interesting to Executors and Trustees.

The following letter has been addressed by Internal Revenue Commissioner, Rollins, to Assessor Frazier, of the First District of Pennsylvania:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, November 9.

Sir:—The small amount of succession and legacy taxes received from your district, makes it necessary to bring the matter to your special notice. The press of work in making the annual assessments having passed, immediate and special attention should be given to the assessment of these taxes.

You will urge your assistant assessors to greater vigilance, and will instruct them to call upon clerks, registers and other officers having the custody of probate records, and upon officers having charge of the registers of deaths within their respective districts, and examine such records to ascertain the liability of legatees, distributees and successors interested in the estates of persons deceased. They should also examine records of deeds to learn if any real estate has been conveyed without valuable and adequate consideration.

If an assistant assessor has been especially designated for assessing succession and legacy taxes in your District, or in any particular portion thereof (Act of March 2, 1867, section 6, page 3 of compilation), you will instruct the assessor so designated to call upon all matters which may come to their knowledge relative to any assessment to be made by him, and where there has been no such designation, to proceed at once to make the assessment themselves.

A copy of Form 96 should be delivered or sent to all persons liable to either succession or legacy taxes. You will, of course, understand that the limitation of fifteen months for reassessment does not apply to the case of a succession or legacy of which no return has ever been made but that the tax may be assessed at any time while the life of the decedent exists.

Pains should be taken to acquaint executors, administrators, trustees, &c., of their personal liability for legacy taxes, and that it is not only their legal duty but for their own private interest and protection to pay legacy taxes, and the succession taxes under section 138, upon each sum before it is paid over to the legatee, distributee, or successor.

All persons, so far as may be, should be informed that a succession tax is a first charge on the interest of the successor, and of all persons claiming in his right, in all the real estate in respect whereof such duty is assessed; and that such estate is liable to seizure and sale even in the hands of a bona fide purchaser.

It is believed that the difficulty of making sale of real estate known to be thus liable, will do much toward securing for the government large amounts which are now lost by reason of the ignorance of the people upon this point, and the neglect of assistant assessors.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor First District, Pa.

THE ELECTION IN THIS CITY—THE RESULT.

The polls in this city were finally closed at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is a statement of the official vote returned:

FOR AND AGAINST CONVENTION:

	For.	Against.	Total.
First Ward.....	59	125	184
Second ".....	303	139	442
Third ".....	251	115	366
Fourth ".....	293	128	421
Grand Total.....	1,506	507	2,013

The following is the vote for delegates in the several wards:

First Ward.—J. C. Abbott, 651; S. S. Ashley, 651; A. H. Galloway, 651; O. G. Parsley, 155; S. S. Satchwell, 155; W. E. Freeman, 155.

Second Ward.—Abbott, 303; Ashley, 303; Galloway, 299; Parsley, 139; Satchwell, 129; Freeman, 130; Scattering, 3.

Third Ward.—Abbott, 251; Ashley, 250; Galloway, 250; Parsley, 116; Satchwell, 115; Freeman, 116; Scattering, 2.

Fourth Ward.—Abbott, 293; Ashley, 293; Galloway, 293; Parsley, 159; Satchwell, 156; Freeman, 156; Scattering, 4.

RECAPITULATION:

J. C. Abbott, 1,501; S. S. Ashley, 1,497; A. H. Galloway, 1,493; O. G. Parsley, 507; S. S. Satchwell, 505; W. E. Freeman, 507; Scattering, 7; Total, 2,013.

This vote falls far short of the number registered, and evinces a fact of the existence of a feeling of apathy on the part of our people regarding this question. The registration lists show a total number of 2,488 registered, of which 935 were whites, and 1,553 blacks. The vote falls 483 short of the number registered.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have returns from Cerro Gordo precinct, Columbus county:

Conservative Candidate.....75

Radical.....56

For Convention.....70

Against.....61

LILESVILLE, ANSON COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 19.—2 o'clock, P. M.

Editors Journal.—The election is progressing quietly at this precinct. Blacks out in full force—and all with one honorable exception—are voting the Radical ticket. They are thoroughly organized and drilled, and with their tickets in their pockets—and argument, persuasion, blandishment and everything else fail to produce any effect. They say they are sworn to support Chilton and Tucker. The one exception thus far, is "Uncle" William Simons, who openly and independently voted the Conservative ticket, and new gentlemen standing around immediately and earnestly urged that they would give him forty acres of land.

Of the whites, about half who once were "Red Strings" have voted the Conservative ticket and against the Convention.

All the original Conservatives, of course, voted against.

Poll to this hour:

Blacks.....91

Whites.....44

The main white vote will be polled tomorrow. (Mail time.)

In haste, E. R. L.

P. S.—Since writing above the managers have counted the votes cast, as follows:

For Convention.....101

Against.....42

Chilton and Tucker.....100

Bennett and Redfern.....41

E. R. L.

Sherman vs Grant.

Mr. Felix McKloskey has had a long interview with the President. He told Mr. Johnson that Seymour, of New York, was the first choice of the men in New York, and that if they found it unsafe to put his name forward, they would turn to Sherman and John B. Haskin, of New York. He furthermore informed Mr. Johnson that the intentions of the Democrats are, in the event of the Republicans nominating Gen. Grant, to pit Gen. Sherman against him; but if the Radicals decide on Mr. Chase, then Mr. Seymour will be their standard-bearer. But they are anxious to have Mr. Johnson not the ghost of a chance of being nominated by a Democratic Convention. Mr. Johnson replied that he was not a candidate, and that under no circumstances could he be induced to accept a nomination from either party.

From the New York Herald.

The Negro Conventions in the South—Their Effects on the North.

Alabama has led the van in the reconstruction of the United States by the negro. Other States are to follow until, under a glorious negro rule, the ten Southern divisions of our republic are bound and given over to Africa to be governed according to the Haytian style. The principles of the Conventions which frame these negro governments are shaped by the most unprincipled of all our demagogues. Without a dollar of interest in the country they stir the pliable black man to passion against the white, and while moulding the mass to suit Radical aims, sow the seeds of an unavoidable war of caste. They do not fail to promulge the negro all that his barbarous imagination may desire—freedom from labor, a division of property, and even the government of the country. Thus, for transient political purposes they force the whole sun-burned brain of Ethiopia to the same focus, and teach it to expect what it can never realize, while the negro, supplied with a Northern sword left to defend Caucasian blood—blood originally purer than that of Africa, and purified still more by long centuries of arduous labor towards the summit of civilization; blood progressive, in contradistinction to blood retrograde and naturally barbaric in its impulses.

In the face of all this we see power centralizing in the South in the hands of that element which, according to all history, is a threat against any civilization with which it comes in contact. The platform of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana is a fair exponent of what threatens us all, and the States by raising up a power ten times more destructive and nationally demoralizing than any that has heretofore existed. That platform states: "We, as a party, insist on perfect equality, without distinction of race or color, in the right to vote, to hold office, to hold civil or military or educational or property qualification being required." Again: "The Radical Republican party of Louisiana will support no man for office who will not openly and boldly pledge himself to make an equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices to which he may have power of appointment."

These are the mad principles which, at a terrible cost, we urge upon one-half of our territorial extent, thus threatening its complete desolation. Were it the destruction of only one-half of the country, we might, in our worst selfish stamming, consider it; but the radical programme means the annihilation of the whole of the South—this it means the draining of every energy of the North to support the one grand black idea, and, at any cost, forcing the negro down the throat of the nation.

We struggle under it, we bleed, we expend our millions, we tax our people to the last penny, we fairly wear the sweat of our brows, the terrible effort to swallow a dose that would choke a mammoth asacide. We cannot do it, and we cast it aside as something that would give the coup de grace to all the cherished hopes of a people who are struggling for civilization, not barbarism.

We have used to say the negroes are the terrible effort to swallow a dose that would choke a mammoth asacide. We cannot do it, and we cast it aside as something that would give the coup de grace to all the cherished hopes of a people who are struggling for civilization, not barbarism.

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STATE NEWS.

REACTION AT HOME.—Mr. Editor.—Being convinced that we entered the Union League organization under false representations made to us, you will please announce through your columns that we have come out from them, and washed our hands of the unclean thing. As white men we cannot consent to place our beloved state in the hands of ignorant negroes.

SOLOMAN KING,
W. E. KING,
ROBERT GREEN,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN W. RANDALL,
ALBERT G. RANNEY.

We are pleased to record the above bold and manly course, and can state that hundreds of other men have concluded to do likewise in this section. It is but the beginning of the end of Radicalism at the South.

NEGRO RULERS AND CONFISCATION by a negro party, for the benefit of those negro rulers, will not be swallowed by truly loyal and intelligent men of the State. The ball is rolling towards a happy issue out of our hands, and in a few months, it will be hard to find a man who has joined the Union Leagues that will not be ashamed of it.—*Asheville News.*

AN IMPUDIC THREAT.—We hear that any white men would abandon the Union Leagues, but are threatened by the leaders with trial for perjury. Why, gentlemen, they have no more power to try you than the horse-thief Marcell had to punish any of his gang who bolted from the oath he administered to them.

Where do they get their power to administer oaths? The whole country is illegal and traitorous to the Constitution. Come out from them at once.

Asheville News.

NEW MASONIC HALL.—The Masonic Fraternity of Concord Lodge number fifty-eight Tarboro, have purchased the lot on Main Street, occupied by the dwelling and store houses of Mrs. Hicks, previous to the fire last spring.

They will, we understand, erect a handsome three-story brick building fronting Main Street forty feet and running back eighty feet. The first floor will be occupied as store houses, the second story will be an elegant hall, and we understand will be fitted up with stage and scenery as a place of amusement; while the third and last floor will be occupied as the Masonic Lodge.

We are glad to announce this fact, and are especially delighted at the prospect of a good place for rational amusement to the citizens of Tarboro.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

JAMES CROMWELL.—The conduct of this old colored gentleman in the meeting of Tuesday is worthy of imitation, even by white men. He received a unanimous nomination by the convention, but promptly declined the position. While thinking the meeting for the honor conferred, he doubtless his ability to serve the people in the proper manner, and begged that an able delegate might be selected. We honor the old gentleman for his candor, and trust that if the people of Edgecombe have any favors hereafter to distribute, they will not forget James Cromwell. He will support the county nominee.

Tarboro Southerner.

A NEW CONFERENCE.—A new Conference of the "Christian" denomination, composed wholly of colored Ministers and churches, was organized in this city on Monday last, and continued in session until Wednesday. The body is connected with the "Christian" denomination, and was organized and supervised by Rev. J. W. Wellons and Rev. H. B. Hayes, appointed by the North Carolina Christian Conference to this duty. Rev. W. B. Wellons, President of the General Convention of the Christian Church, was present on Tuesday, and addressed the body, preaching for them in the afternoon.

The new Conference, we learn, commenced with about six Ministers and eight or ten churches, with an aggregate membership of about 600.

Rev. Wm. P. Hayes, of Raleigh, was elected President, and Wm. Ransom of Franklin, Secretary. Rev. Samuel Fay, of Newbern, was a prominent member of the Conference.

The next session is to be held at Franklin, on Friday before 3d Sunday in October.

The business of this Conference was conducted with order and decorum. The sessions of the body were held in what was formerly called the Neville Church, but which is now a "Christian" Chapel.

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—The North Carolina Christian Conference convened at Union Chapel, Alamance County, on the 5th inst., and continued in session until the 10th. A large number of persons were in attendance and much important business to that branch of the Church was transacted.

The introductory sermon was by Rev. Wm. P. Hayes, of Raleigh, who joined the Bible Class of the Conference and there received license to preach at this session; viz: D. A. Long, Wm. T. Walker and R. A. Tuck.

The report on Home Missions, of which Rev. J. W. Wellons, of Franklin, was Chairman, showed that a large amount of ministerial talent was being brought into existence than ever before in the history of the Conference.

The report on Sabbath Schools, of which Rev. J. N. Manning, of Brooklyn, Va., was Chairman, represented more interest in the weekly school work than was ever before exhibited elsewhere.

The report on Temperance, of which Rev. Wm. S. Long, of Graham, was Chairman, called forth an earnest, practical address by Rev. J. W. Wellons, which excited considerable interest. The new Order of Prayer of Temperance were highly recommended.

Rev. W. B. Wellons, of Virginia, the Editor of the Christian Sun, and President of the General Convention of the Christian Church was present and addressed the Conference in advocacy of the declaration of principles recently adopted by the denomination on Sabbath Schools, and preached several times.

The next session of the Conference is to be held at Salem Chapel, in Forsyth County, to convene on Friday before 3d Sunday in November, 1865.

NEW SYSTEM OF PAROCHIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—We understand that a somewhat novel, and, it is supposed, an effective mode of raising the necessary Parochial fund, for the support of the clergyman and incidental objects, is about to be adopted in the city of Raleigh. It is called the *Envelope System*, and is said to have been successfully practiced elsewhere.

The plan is to furnish each adult member of the congregation with a package of 52 small envelopes (about the size of a fifty fractional currency note), in one of which, on each Sunday, will be enclosed such sum as the contributor may desire.

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find it inconvenient or impossible to pay the whole amount of an assessment, can readily pay the amount, and, doubtless, a larger amount, in weekly installments, without feeling the pressure.

There are other particulars of the plan, but these are the general features, and, for the time being, it strikes us as a feasible and appropriate system.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

PETITIONS FOR MESSRS. TOLAR, POWERS AND WATKINS.—We are requested to state to those persons, to whom petitions have been sent to procure signatures, that they will please return them forthwith to the parties in this city who sent them out.

Raleigh Sentinel.

DEAD.—We regret to chronicle the death of Wm. Clark, of this county, which took place a few days ago. He was a brother of Hon. Henry S. Clark, formerly a representative in Congress from this District.

Washington Conservative.

We regret to learn that Sheriff Bateman was severely wounded in an attempt to arrest a negro in Washington county, on last Saturday night. We have no particulars, as yet, of the affair, but we fear that Sheriff B. is mortally wounded.—*Washington Conservative.*

SELMA.—The new town of Selma, in Johnston county, is looking up. A friend informs us that fourteen new buildings are up and five more in process of erection.—*Reynolds & Moody, Colonel W. J. Clarke, and A. M. Noble are erecting fine structures. The stock in the contemplated Iron Foundry has nearly all been taken, and Company organized with A. M. Noble, Esq., as President, and Wesley Whitaker, Jr., as Secretary.*

Raleigh Sentinel, 20th inst.

JUDGE LITTLE.—We learned, during our recent visit to Anson county, that the health of Hon. Alex. Little, continues very feeble. He is prostrated by chronic diarrhoea, which he has been suffering for many months. We trust his restoration to health will be effected at no distant day.

Concord Press.

REMOVED TO RAIL.—We are greatly gratified to learn that Col. Bonford, Post-Commandant, on yesterday consented to release on bail, Messrs. Hall, Lutterloh and Ed. Powers, the young gentlemen who have been for some time in military confinement, on the charge of conspiracy in the killing of Bebe, the negro who attempted to outrage a respectable young lady in the streets of Raleigh in February last.

A number of our most prominent and substantial citizens volunteered to enter into security for them. Their release will carry joy to the hearts of relatives and friends at home.

Raleigh Sentinel, 20th.

RICH GOLD MINE.—We were shown on yesterday, by Mr. J. D. Hearn, of Stanley county, some very rich specimens of quartz ore from the gold mine formerly known as "the McEster mine," in that county, located three miles west of Albemarle.

This mine was worked on a small scale before the war, and was abandoned in 1861. It is now being worked on a much larger scale, having already commenced operations with every prospect of success. The vein, we learned from him, is about three feet in width, commencing near the surface, and the bottom of it has not been reached for a distance of three miles.

Salisbury Old North State.

JULIES.—The following letter from General Canby has been received by Governor Worth:

HONORS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLOTTE, S. C., Nov. 9, '67.
His Excellency, Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, and to state that copies of all orders that affect the duties of civil officers are distributed in sufficient numbers to the several counties, and will be distributed in due time.

General Orders No. 89 stands in its original form, except that in order to avoid delay in the administration of justice, as stated by you originally, and in your communication of the 1st instant, it was directed by General Orders No. 109:

First.—That juries drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32, should be empaneled for the trial of jury causes set for trial at the next (present) ensuing term of the County and Circuit Courts of your State.

Second.—That drawing juries at the Fall (present) term of the County Courts for the next term of the County and Circuit Courts, they should be drawn under the provisions of General Orders No. 89, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State from the list of citizens who have qualified.

The right of challenge under General Orders No. 89, by reason of non-registration, to be effective in both cases.

The third provision, you will recollect, was suggested by Gov. Orr, and was intended to prevent any possible misconception in cases where juries had already been drawn under the provisions of General Orders No. 89.

The text and intent of these orders is to make every citizen who has paid taxes of any kind, and is morally and intellectually qualified to perform jury duty, liable to the performance of that duty. They do not interfere with the right of your Courts to purge the jury lists of persons who are morally or intellectually disqualified, and the phrase "personally fitted," used in my communication to you of the 11th ultimo, was intended to convey the idea that this "purging" should be graded by the intelligence and moral character of the persons on the jury lists, and not by their complexion or their poverty. I supposed, from your letter of the 19th ultimo, that you so understood the order. If any of the Courts have failed to draw juries in accordance with these provisions, a special term will be necessary.

To guard against any further delays, I will send a copy of this letter to the Chairman of each of the County Courts, and to the Judges of the Circuit Courts.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Br. Maj. Gen'l., Com'd'g.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—We are pleased to state that at a meeting of the Justices of this county, it was unanimously determined to propose to the people of Baucombe Co., to subscribe \$100,000 for the stock of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad. We feel confident it will be carried almost unanimously.—*Asheville News.*

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of receiving Col. Tate, the President of our Railroad, in our town this week. He gives us a full and interesting account of the progress of the road, and assures us we shall hear the shrill whistle of the engine, bounding through our mountains in much less time than we have heretofore.

And I, born of Connecticut parents, being in affectionate remembrance the virgins of my honored ancestors, and yielding to no man in admiration of the intelligence, refinement, industry, and thrift of the people of New England, do honestly believe that they, in common with all the great North who shared in the original causes and enjoyed a large part of the profits resulting from cotton and slave labor, should be charitable and liberal in the final distribution of the natural wealth.

If slavery then was the real cause of our civil war, or even the pretext for it, and if the children must inherit the sins of their fathers, even in the third and fourth generation, then none of us who trace our origin back to the earlier days of this Republic can escape this mathematical and philosophical conclusion; or, in the language of Dr. Draper:

"Gently, then, both of us, in the sight of God, let us not vex each other with mutual imputation, but bear our punishment with humility."

How has this punishment been partitioned by the result of the war? We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law, and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America! Will every cent be paid?

Look to the South, and you who went with me through that land can best say if they, too, have not been fearfully punished. Mourning in every household, desolation written in broad characters across the whole face of the country; cities in ruins, and fields laid waste; their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. Ruin, poverty, and distress everywhere, and now pestilence adding the very cap-sheaf to their stack of misery; her proud men begging for pardon, and appealing for permission to raise food for their children; her five millions of slaves free, and their value lost to their former masters forever. How many Southern gentlemen, with these facts, plain and palpable, everywhere staring him in the face, and recorded forever in the book of history, would question the justice of the claims of the North? cities in ruins, and fields laid waste; their commerce gone, their system of labor annihilated and destroyed. 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County Organization.

We hope the Conservatives of New Hanover do not intend to let the election go by default. We know political contests are rather shunned than sought by our people, and in this county at least the sacrifice of feeling would not be attended with local profitable results. Yet we cannot remain in order to assist our friends elsewhere to defeat the call of a Convention, and add our protest to the iniquities which Congress seeks to force upon us. We cannot vote for or against a Convention unless we vote for real or imaginary candidates to represent us. But few days remain between this and the election, and some steps should be taken to place before the people of the county candidates for their suffrage.

The candidates of the Radicals are strangers, but one of whom is a North Carolinian, and but one, we believe, General Abbot, a citizen of the State, and is very doubtful if he is a resident of the county. None of them, since their sojourn in this community, have recommended themselves to the white voters of the county by services of any kind rendered to our people, nor hold such high position in the esteem of the citizens as to be entitled to their suffrage. One and all are unknown to the people of New Hanover. We doubt if either are familiar with the Constitution of the State, the wants of her people, or are equal to the duties devolving upon the representatives of a great county to which they will probably be elected by the ignorant masses who are sworn to their support within the secret meetings of the Leagues.

Though many of our ablest and best citizens are disfranchised, we can present the names of gentlemen, whose talents, moral and social influence, long and honorable identity with the interests of the people of New Hanover and North Carolina, will compare more than favorably with their opponents, and whose defeat by the negroes will be the best evidence of the purposes and intrigues of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, the dangers of manhood suffrage, and demonstrate how little the negro is prepared for the duties and responsibilities of the citizen.

We invite, therefore, suggestions as to proper persons to be voted for. Let the choice fall upon our ablest and best citizens. While none will seek, none will avoid the position. It is more honorable to be defeated in some contests than to be successful. A minority vote is not always the least appreciated. Certainly the candidates of the Conservatives in New Hanover will have no reason to be ashamed of their supporters. If they are not permitted to represent the welfare of the county in a Convention where so much is at stake, they will receive the support of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the intelligence, wealth and worth of New Hanover—a defeat more to be coveted than regretted.

P. S. Since writing the above we have been requested, by a number of prominent gentlemen, to announce the following names as proper persons to be voted for by the Conservatives of New Hanover county, as delegates to the State Convention, viz.:

O. G. PARSLEY,

Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,

Dr. WM. E. FREEMAN.

These gentlemen, if elected, will no doubt serve their constituents with pleasure, as we know they will with ability and fairness to all parties.

It is proper to state that the above named gentlemen have not been consulted on the subject, but their friends have every reason to believe they will not refuse to allow their names to be used as candidates when questions of such vital interests are at stake.

New Hanover Ticket.

Yesterday we presented the names of three gentlemen who have been agreed upon as Conservative candidates for the Convention for this county, and to-day place them at the head of our columns, assured that they will serve the people if elected. We stated that these gentlemen had been placed in nomination without any consultation with them and without their knowledge. They are leading citizens of the county, all esteemed as men of great worth and prominent in their different branches of business. Thoroughly identified with the County and State, they have no opinions or interest at variance with the welfare of all the people, white or black. None of them have ever desired or sought office, and have no aspirations in that way, and if elected will be controlled entirely by what will be for the welfare of the county, and not what may be the interests of party.

In Messrs. PARSLEY, SATCHWELL and FREEMAN, the people of New Hanover county will recognize men long acquainted with their wants, in union with their sentiments, and in sympathy with their necessities. They are opposed by strangers, who have not resided long enough to become identified with our citizens; who know nothing of the people of New Hanover, and of whom the people know nothing. We doubt if either of them ever contributed, by taxes or otherwise, one cent for the county government, or have identified themselves in any permanent manner with the county.

Two of the Radical candidates are Northern men, one of whom has purchased property in Bladen county, and we had supposed had settled there. The other is a political and educational missionary, with no "local habitation" and almost without a name, with no interest in North Carolina, subject to the orders of a Northern Society, distinguished for nothing, and entirely unknown in this community. The third is a negro from Brunswick county and more recently from the North. The colored people comprise ninety-nine one-hundredths of the strength of the Radical

party in this county, yet out of three candidates they have been allowed but one representative, and he a foreigner. The colored people of New Hanover have more of their own people on the ticket. We can say, upon the authority of those who have heard these candidates, that the negro is not by any means the least talented of the three.

Opposed to them, the Conservatives have presented the names of men who have claims upon our people. No considerate man, white or black, can compare the merits of the candidates, and if competency, worth, intelligence and a real desire to promote the welfare of the county were to decide the result, would not long hesitate between them. The names of these gentlemen are presented to all the voters of the county. The colored people know that gentlemen of the character and position of those presented them will take the same care of their welfare as they will for that of the whites. Every right necessary for the protection of their persons and property, every privilege which their advancement and the prosperity of the county will warrant, will be bestowed by such representatives. Such men will legislate for North Carolina, and not New England; for the welfare of the people, and not for the success of a party. Choose between them.

Important to Voters.

Voters must recollect that a ballot cast for delegates without including upon the same ticket "For a Convention" or "Against a Convention" will not be valid. And, also, tickets having upon them only the Convention vote and not the name or names of persons as candidates for the same will not be counted. In other words, every person must vote upon the question of a Convention and for delegates in order to cast a legal vote. Every ticket not complying with this direction will be thrown aside by the poll-holders.

It must also be remembered that the Christian and surnames of candidates must be printed or written in full, or they will not be counted. This direction, possibly a very prudent one in view of the fact that by the adoption of names, in many cases according to fancy, by the enfranchised blacks, many have been duplicated and multiplied, is so different from the former custom in this State that unless great care is taken many votes will not conform to the order. Unless they do we can see no election on the part of inspectors as to their rejection.

Citizens must also recollect that they can vote only at precincts where they have been registered. This is absolutely required by the Act of Congress, and we suppose will be rigidly enforced. Of course, where voting precincts have been consolidated, which has been done in most counties, because of the failure to secure the requisite number of inspectors, registered voters in one will be allowed to vote at the precinct with which their own has been consolidated. The intention of the regulation being to compel the elector to cast his vote at that precinct at which the list of registered voters which contains his name is to be found. The list is the evidence of his being a qualified voter.

We hope the people will bear these directions in mind. But a few days remain before the election. All North Carolinians have a grave and important duty to perform, and their efforts must not be lost from an improper understanding of what is required of them. It is as important to know how to vote as it is to know for whom to vote. General CANBY has ordered the election to be conducted after certain forms, and if the requirements are common to all, though complicated and unnecessary, we have no good reason to complain. Let us resolve to do our whole duty, in a peaceful manner and in strict accordance with the military orders. Let our demeanor and acts both protest against the falsehoods which Congress is attempting to establish by the legislation which makes necessary the election. Our candidates in every county bear evidence of our loyalty to the Government and our interest in the welfare of North Carolina, and successful or defeated, their character and position is conclusive proof of the desire of our people to reconstruct the Union upon any terms compatible with our prosperity and honor.

Our Duty.

The great and solemn duty of every white man in North Carolina, who is allowed the privilege, is to vote. It is no pleasant duty, but it is an imperative one. The happiness and prosperity of the white masses—white supremacy—the welfare of North Carolina—hang in the balance. From the fate of Tennessee, the doom of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana, we must save North Carolina. Let every one seek the polls on the first day. Cast your votes against a Convention, but at least cast them for good and reliable men, whatever position you take upon the question of the Convention. Do not let local weakness cause us to neglect our duty. We compose an important part of the white majority which must control the State to save her from ruin. Impress upon your neighbors the importance of every vote being cast, urge them to the polls. North Carolina demands of her sons that a manly, honest effort be made to save her from disgrace and ruin.

In those counties which register white majorities, we appeal to allow no apathy, no personal differences, nothing to interfere with the success of Conservative candidates. Especially do we warn them against divisions. We cannot afford to spend our strength in local differences. We must ignore personal preferences, and support the candidate or candidates who have the best chances of success. Voters will be guilty of criminal negligence who give their support to men whose candidacy can effect nothing but the defeat of the Conservative ticket. Let us forget individual preferences and prejudices, and unite for North Carolina.

The Negro-Taxes vs. Ballots.

By the Reconstruction Acts Congress intended by the universal enfranchisement of the blacks, and the partial enfranchisement of the whites, to place the Southern

States under the control of the negroes absolutely or virtually, by giving them the supremacy in some, and the balance of power in the remainder. The number of whites disfranchised can only be a matter of conjecture, but the number of negroes enfranchised could, of course, be definitely ascertained. Basing calculations upon the census returns of 1860, and the tax lists of 1865 and 1867, and making what was considered a safe allowance for all disfranchisements, it was supposed that the negroes would have majorities in two States, South Carolina and Mississippi, only. But actual registration gives them also the States of Alabama, Florida and Texas, while the white majority in Georgia is less than two thousand. In all the States the voting strength of the negroes is far greater than was supposed. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by double and illegal registration, but the very great discrepancy between the number registered for votes and the number listed for taxes, cannot be attributed to these causes alone. There is evidently more desire on the part of this race to vote than to pay taxes—to reap the benefits of the Government than help to support it.

In another column we present a table showing the number of negroes registered as voters, and the number listed for taxes during the present year in North Carolina. These figures are taken from the several reports of the County Court Clerks of the State, and are entirely authentic and reliable. By reference to the census of 1860, it will be seen that the whole number of those above the age of forty-five, who in this State do not pay poll-tax, amounts to one in every three, or one-third. The whole number of negroes registered is 71,657. Deducting one-third as above taxable age, we have 47,771 as the number who should have listed. But from the returns it appears that only 33,000 listed, leaving 14,771 who are not entitled to register, or have dodged the tax-assessors and collectors.

In the county of Cherokee alone, the number listed is greater than those registered, while in Edgecombe, after deducting the one-third non-taxable, the number listed is as great as those registered—no doubt attributable to the fact that the planters of that county listed the employees on their plantations themselves. In New Hanover 946 negroes have listed for taxes, yet 2,975 have registered as voters. Subtracting 992 as above forty-five years of age, we have one thousand and thirty-seven blacks in this county alone who have been improperly registered or failed to list their names for taxes. We are confident that the proportion illegally registered is small—much the larger number have failed to list their names.

What is true of New Hanover is true of the other counties. Here we have an ignorant population enfranchised by Congress, nearly fifteen thousand of whom, enough, possibly, to hold a balance of power, have refused to bear their meagre burdens in the support of the government—a class which, in many Southern States, will be in the majority; every office of honor and emolument will be in their gift; the assessment and collection of taxes will be under their control, and the fundamental laws of the States will be subject to their interpretation and amendment. Under such a condition of things what have we to hope? Under such rulers what must be our ultimate fate? While men governed by the ignorance and prejudices of the blacks—persons and property taxed by the avarice and cupidity of indigent power will still the already paralyzed energies and prospects of the South.

These figures demonstrate how illy prepared and totally unqualified the negro race is to enter unrestrictedly into all the privileges of citizens. If under a white administration they are so derelict, what may we expect if they become the ruling element? Will not the same demoralization enter into the whole system of government? Yet this degradation is sought to be heaped upon us—the dangers it will entail are willingly invited in order to secure party triumph. Its consummation may be life to a party, but it will be death to a free government.

State Council Friends of Temperance. Since our issue of Wednesday, one of the leading officers of the Order in this place, has received written information that the State Council will convene in this city at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., without fail. We make the correction in order that none of the Councils may neglect to send delegates on account of the notice which appeared in our issue yesterday, as we learn our informant was mistaken. A postponement to April was agreed upon, but reconsidered. We learn that General VANCE, the President of the State Council, will be in attendance, and upon his way to this place will deliver Temperance addresses as per appointments published in the Raleigh Sentinel.

Bladen County.

We are requested to state that the name of Bartram Robeson, Esq., has been substituted on the ticket as a candidate from Bladen county for a seat in the State Convention, in place of Mr. John T. Melvin, who, it will be seen by the following card, declines the nomination:

A CARD.

To my Fellow-citizens of Bladen County: GENTLEMEN: For reasons not herein necessary to be set forth, but which will be explained to your entire satisfaction hereafter, I beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination tendered me by the Convention of the 5th inst. Permit me, fellow-citizens, to tender you my thanks for the compliment bestowed, and to wish for the best of the County. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN T. MELVIN.

November 12th, 1867.

"Miss Kellogg's parents, as well as herself, were born in this country." Then they are all eligible for the Presidency.

Prince Murat has fought another duel—with the Marquis de Galiffet and wounded him. Lady in the case.

The Bureau Agents at Fredericksburg noted the infirm and the racially freedmen from the hospital and the jail to the polls.

A young girl was found in the streets of Buffalo suffering from delirium tremens.

For the Journal.

Second Semi-Annual Meeting of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society, November 7, 1867.

Pursuant to notice from the Executive Committee, the Society met at Moore's Creek Church to-day, and proceeded to business, D. McMillan, Esq., in the chair. A call was made on the several Districts in the county, to ascertain how many are represented in this meeting. Seven were found to be represented.

The roll of members was next called, and absentees noted.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and a mistake in regard to the time of holding this meeting ordered to be corrected; after which the minutes were adopted.

The reading of the Constitution of the Society was next ordered, and an opportunity extended to gentlemen present to join the Society.

After the new members had signed the Constitution, reports were solicited from the different Districts as to what agricultural movements are on foot, if any, favoring improvement.

Gentlemen from Lower Black River report an Agricultural Club in process of formation. Several meetings had been held, and the organization, it is believed, will soon be completed.

Long Creek and Rocky Point report through Dr. W. W. Lane, that their Club is doing well—in excellent working order.

The report from the Club on Topsail Sound was made by Dr. McMillan, Esq., and is equally gratifying. This Club was organized the 14th of last March; it has fourteen members, and its benefits are visible in improved crops and fine social influence.

No organized movements were reported from the other Districts.

Speeches were next in order. The President first addressed the Society on various interesting topics, and received the thanks of the Society for his sensible and appropriate address.

A Committee of three, consisting of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, A. E. Hall, Esq., and Dr. W. W. Lane, were appointed to consider and report on important suggestions made by the President.

The President next called over the list of speakers invited to attend at this meeting, and the subjects assigned them, and expressed a regret that so few had responded.

Addresses were then made by the following gentlemen on subjects previously assigned them by the Executive Committee:

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Agricultural Reform.

Mr. Owen Alderman, Drainage.

John H. Murphy, Esq., Grape Culture.

A spicy rambling debate arose on this subject among the members and other gentlemen present, eliciting valuable information in regard to the manufacture of wine; and as the debate proceeded, a happy suggestion from Mr. Patrick Montague, to the intent that a discussion of this sort might be improved by uncooking some of the foregoing wine.

Dr. W. W. Lane, The Use of Lime and Marl.

Mr. A. R. Black, Agricultural Education.

Rev. S. C. Alexander, Our Great Want of Knowledge in the Application of Fertilizers.

Maj. J. S. Hines, Importance of Agricultural Fertilizers.

During the delivery of these addresses a recess of thirty minutes was taken, and all were invited to partake of a very handsome repast, furnished by the neighborhood, at which, no doubt, many were convinced that no such feast could be so well enjoyed.

Messrs. Satchwell, Hall and Lane submitted the following report:

To the New Hanover Agricultural Society:

The Committee appointed to report on the President's address, respectfully submit the following recommendations: That a committee on each of the following subjects of said address be appointed:

1st. On Correspondence.

2d. On Labor.

3d. On an Agricultural Fair in New Hanover County.

4th. On Agricultural Education, and an Agricultural Library.

5th. On the condition of Agriculture in New Hanover County, comprising Commercial Fertilizers and the services of the State Geologist.

It was moved and carried that, in addition to the above committees, one be added on Grape Culture, and Dr. S. S. Satchwell, John H. Murphy and S. H. Bell were appointed on said committee.

By a unanimous vote of the society, Rev. S. C. Alexander was elected an honorary member.

On motion, a committee of two were appointed to adjudge the competition crops of cotton and ground peas, and decide which competitor is entitled to Messrs. (Akshun & Shepperson's) premium of \$50.

Messrs. A. E. Hall and Dr. W. W. Lane were appointed to see that the prizes be delivered to the successful competitor.

The President appointed the following members on the executive committee for the ensuing year: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Maj. James S. Hines, A. E. Hall and A. R. Black. Said committee were instructed to take charge of all papers read before this society to-day, and to make such report of the same, and the oral addresses delivered, as may subserve the best interests of this society.

An application in writing was made by six members for a called meeting of the society within the next three months—place and time to be determined by the President.

The society then adjourned, subject to said call.

D. McMillan, President.

A. R. Black, Secretary.

Congratulatory Serenade to the President.

An imposing procession and fine display—Scenes at the President's Reception—Through—Congratulatory Address to the President by Colonel O'Brien—Response of Mr. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Conservative Army and Navy Union having tendered to the President a congratulatory serenade, they invited all Conservatives and Democrats to join them in the demonstration.—To-night a procession was formed at the headquarters of the Army and Navy Union composed of delegations and associations, including Johnson clubs and unions of Washington and Georgetown, together with a large delegation of soldiers and sailors.

Various army flags, banners, transparencies, lanterns, torches, etc., were carried in the procession, and during the march there was a continuous display of rockets and other fire works. There were three bands of music. A broom about four feet long and nearly as broad, with a huge handle, was significantly exhibited. It is the same that was presented to President Lincoln, and which was purchased at an auction sale.

When the procession arrived at the Executive mansion there was a Presidential salute and also a salute of one hundred guns. The dense mass of spectators repeatedly called for and cheered the President. Music was played meanwhile and fireworks exhibited. A committee, consisting of Col. James A. Tait, Col. P. H. Allbach and Col. James R. O'Brien, escorted the President to the front of the mansion, where he was greeted with repeated cheers. Col. O'Brien then addressed the President as follows:

SPEECH OF COLONEL O'BRIEN.

Mr. President: The Conservative Army and Navy Union of the District of Columbia, under your leadership, chief, the compliment of a grand serenade in congratulation of a newly promised hope for the welfare of our recently hitherto unhappy country. Our Conservative friends throughout the District of Columbia representing different States of the Union, join us in trusting that the present, with its auguries may be a harbinger of renewed future prosperity, tranquility, and brotherly love throughout the land. We invoke Providence to strengthen your hands, to give you courage and fortitude, and to aid you in the successful performance of the great mission it is yours to perform. "Solve populi less suprema est."

The President addressed the assemblage as follows:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow-citizens: It is not only my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration which has been the result of the patriotic feeling declared in the recent elections in the various States in the Union. They will appreciate your response to what they have done, and send back the greeting that the Union of the States must be maintained according to the original designs of our fathers. I confess that I am gratified, but not surprised, at the recent elections. I have always had no doubting confidence in the people. They may sometimes be misled by a lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets, but never perverted, and in the end they are always right. In the present time, however, through which I have passed—and many of them, God knows, have been dark enough—when our constitution was in the utmost peril, when our free institutions were assailed by a formidable force, and our great republic seemed to be tottering to its fall, when I felt how vain were my efforts alone to preserve those institutions in their integrity, and to save the republic from ruin, I was still hopeful. I had an abiding confidence in the people and was assured that they in their might would come to the rescue. They have come, and thank God they have come, and that our republic may be saved, it was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what that remedy is and how it is to be applied. At the present time the country, according to the forms of the constitution, repeat obvious laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is, nevertheless, in their hands, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overborne by arbitrary power, or frequently on their part, too long delayed. But with abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people and the principles of a violated constitution preserved.

The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God they have spoken, for it is upon their intelligence and integrity that I have always relied and still rely. The Constitution of the country, which was imperiled, has recently been saved for ever. The country, and it has had new life and vigor imparted to it from its original source—the people.—It comes back to us with renewed strength and power. Let it now be translated high as in the heavens, written in letters of livid light, as the symbol of liberty and Union, justice, magnanimity and fraternity. Good night.

The President was cheered during the delivery of the speech and also on its conclusion, and retired from the stand amid repeated cheers and instrumental music. Subsequent calls were made for Attorney General Stanbery. He was on the premises, but did not appear to make a speech.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Parson of an Ex-Confederate—General Schofield's Movements—Offices to be Filled.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The President has pardoned General Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is a graduate of West Point, and was a Major General in the Confederate army. Mr. Crittenden is a son of the late Senator J. J. Crittenden.

General Schofield had an interview with the President to-day, and left to-night for New York. General Schofield, it is given out, intends to arrest all persons in his district who make incendiary speeches, or who shall do any act calculated to betray the white and colored races against each other.

Information has been received here that General Hancock left St. Louis to-day upon the steamer en route for New Orleans.

General Fitz John Porter had an interview with the President to-day relative to his application for relieving of his case. The Attorney General has not yet given his opinion on the power of the Executive to set aside the finding of the court.

Among the important offices to be filled during the next session of Congress are the Minister to Austria, Consul General to Havana, commissioner of agriculture, and naval officer at New York. Nominations for each of these positions are already pending in the Senate, but it is understood the President will make new nominations for each soon after Congress meets, inasmuch as under the rule of the Senate new nominations must be made to give that body authority to act.

"Come home, everybody," says the N. O. Picayune, "the epidemic is over." Alas! how many have gone home—their long home.

Negroes in North Carolina—Taxes vs. Ballots.

1867. 1867. No. No. Reg'd. List'd.

COUNTIES.	1867.	1867.
Alamance.....	777	339
Alexander.....	137	76
Alleghany.....	57	26
Anson.....	1,067	583
Ashe.....	76	31
Beaufort.....	907	385
Bertie.....	1,265	518
Bladen.....	1,135	589
Brunswick.....	733	376
Burke.....	403	189
Camden.....	431	177
Catawba.....	748	433
Caldwell.....	209	89
Camden.....	405	91
Carteret.....	721	115
Caswell.....	1,845	1,000
Catawba.....	1,315	174
Chatham.....	1,055	565
Cherokee.....	31	33
Chowan.....	640	123
Clay.....	14	8
Cleveland.....	373	227
Crawford.....	934	421
Cumberland.....	3,103	472
Currituck.....	1,421	490
Currituck.....	381	116
Davidson.....	679	371
Davidson.....	484	237
Duplin.....	1,639	485
Durham.....	2,532	1,897
Edgecombe.....	1,433	699
Forsyth.....	497	252
Gates.....	468	175
Granville.....	2,662	1,216
Greene.....	692	383
Gaston.....	445	238
Guilford.....	1,574	503
Hatteras.....	3,142	1,069
Harnett.....	821	198
Haywood.....	80	49
Hertford.....	747	214
Henderson.....	101	100
Hyde.....	560	321
Iredell.....	757	356
Jackson.....	31	31
Johnston.....	881	497
Jones.....	525	247
Lenoir.....	1,075	549
Lincoln.....	407	208
Martin.....	791	341
Macon.....	55	37
Mecklenburg.....	1,645	764
Mitchell.....	53	32
Montgomery.....	317	239
Moore.....	558	310
Nash.....	803	473
New Hanover.....	2,975	1,466
Northampton.....	1,810	952
Onslow.....	399	253
Orange.....	1,294	571
Pasquotank.....	849	243
Perquimans.....	683	256
Person.....	903	583
Pitt.....	1,509	894
Polk.....	120	43
Randolph.....	452	260
Richmond.....	1,067	675
Robeson.....	1,404	748
Rockingham.....	1,302	718
Rowan.....	1,054	478
Rutherford.....	434	105
Stokes.....	397	251
Sampson.....	953	630
Stanly.....	259	121
Surry.....	273	134
Transylvania.....	69	45
Tryon.....	264	136
Union.....	192	243
Wake.....	2,862	1,297
Warren.....	2,208	1,230
Washington.....	548	140
Watauga.....	40	24
Wayne.....	1,283	652
Wilkes.....	241	105
Wilson.....	897	474
Yadkin.....	245	138
Yancey.....	49	25
Total.....	71,657	33,000